# The Resilience of the Co-operative Business Model

Lou Hammond Ketilson
Centre for the Study of Co-operatives

April 2011

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF CO-OPERATIVES

#### Overview

- Co-operatives Thrive in Times of Crisis
- How Did Co-operative Banks and Credit Unions Fare During in the Economic Crisis?
- Why are Co-operatives Good in Times of Crisis?



### Co-operatives Thrive in Times of Crisis

"The financial and ensuing economic crisis has had negative impacts on the majority of enterprises; however, co-operative enterprises around the world are showing resilience to the crisis. Financial co-operatives remain financially sound; consumer cooperatives are reporting increased turnover; worker co-operatives are seeing growth as people choose the co-operative form of enterprise to respond to new economic r e a l i t i e s . "

#### Co-operatives Thrive in Times of Crisis

- UK 1840s industrial transformation consumer co-ops
- Agricultural depression 1860s Germany savings and credit co-ops, co-operative banks
- Great Depression 1930s Federal Credit Union Act (US) to "stabilize an imbalanced global financial system", co-op farm supply, dairy, electricity and telecommunication
- Canada 1920s farm supply, grain marketing, credit unions
- 1930 Sweden farm credit, dairy, forestry, eggs, meat and fruit

## Co-operatives Thrive in Times of Crisis

- 1970's and early 1980s W Europe restructuring of industry and mass unemployment – takeovers through employee-owned co-ops
- 2001 Argentina financial meltdown and bankruptcies workers took over 200 firms
- 1990s Finland Soviet Union collapse 1200 labour co-ops



#### Research has demonstrated that co-operative businesses last longer

- More than 6/10 co-ops last longer than 5 years compared to 4/10 privately-owned firms
- More than 4/10 co-ops last longer than 10 years compared to 2/10 privately-owned firms
  - 2008 Govt of Quebec



#### How Did Co-operative Banks and Credit Unions Fare During the Economic Crisis?

- At the time of the report (May 2009) they had experienced an increase in almost ever facet of their business:
  - assets and deposits
  - volume of lending
  - membership
  - had a better rate of interest
  - greater stability (capital adequacy ratios, loan default rates)
  - few losses on investments (at "central" levels only)
  - few had needed government help

"When former US Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan went before Congress in October 2008, he told American lawmakers that the economic meltdown had revealed a 'flaw in the model' that he had not expected – that banks operating in self-interest would not self-regulate to protect their shareholders and institutions"



CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF CO-OPERATIVES

 General advantages derived from membership: member-owned, member-controlled, and exist to provide benefits to members as opposed to profit – has an impact on business decisions



- Member ownership
  - Tend be more risk averse
  - Not driven by profits or shareholder interests
  - Direct link of savings and loans acts as moral constraint
  - Losses at Central level not due to failure of governance – rated as low risk products



- Method of capitalization
  - funded through member deposits, not reliant on capital markets for funding
  - tend to retain profits and take fewer risks
  - higher capital reserve criteria
  - deposit guarantee schemes



- In comparison to banks, credit unions
  - Tended not to freeze credit
  - Had lower increases in interest rates
  - were generally more stable due to different capitalization and lending practises



# Do Co-operatives Succeed only in Crisis?

"Does this mean co-ops only succeed in a time of economic crisis? Are they a business type that people turn to only when it is needed, only to return to the dominant investor-owned model when the crisis is over?...In fact, it is the strength built up by co-operatives during the good times that helps them tide over a recession."



#### Thank You!

The Centre's Websites

www.usaskstudies.coop

www.socialcohesion.coop

www.usaskstudies.coop/socialeconomy

